

Winter 1989

Marshall Alumnus, Vol. XXX, Winter, 1989

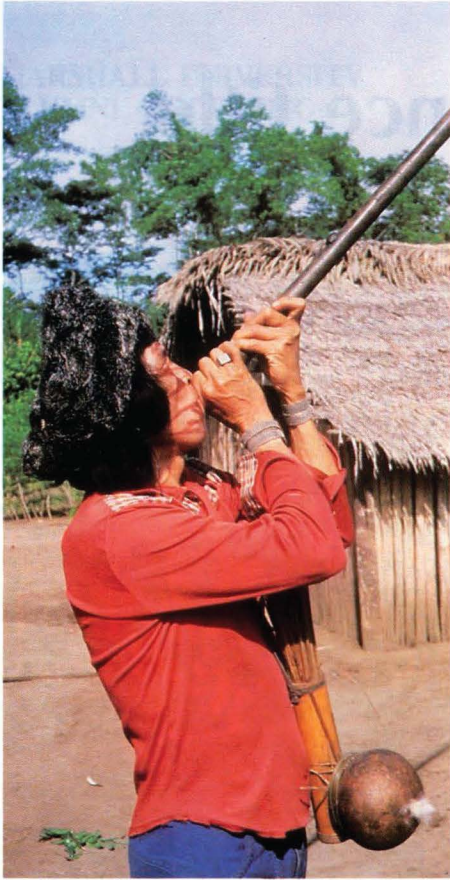
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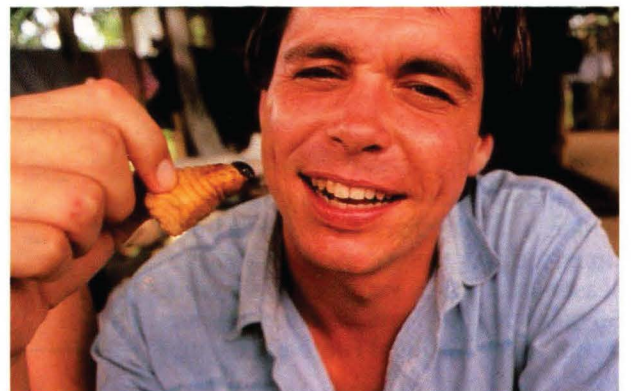
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MARSHALL *Alumnus*

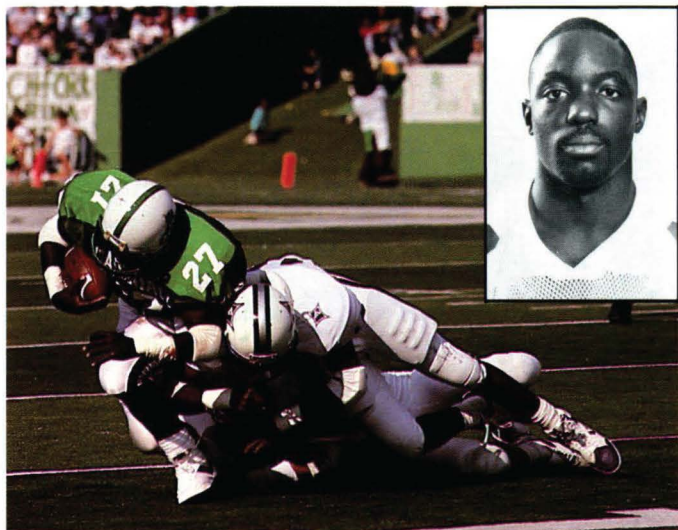


WINTER 1989

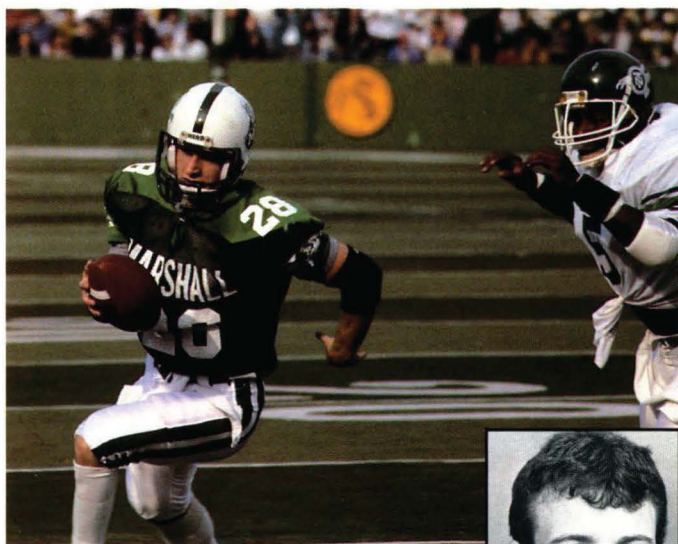


Co-champions:

MU, Furman tie for conference title



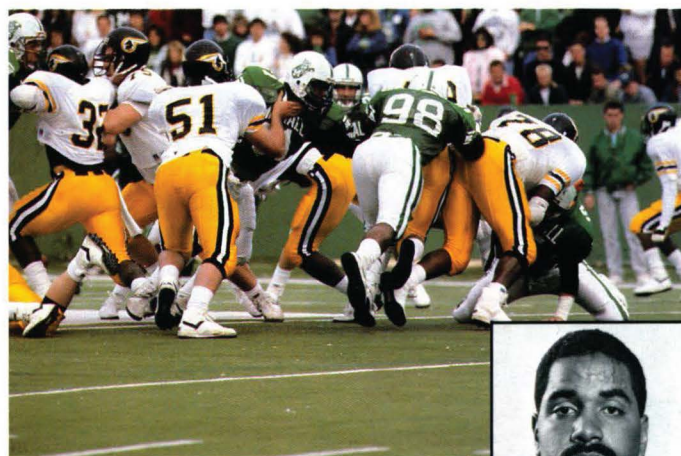
Tailback Ron Darby, a junior, led the Herd in touchdowns, with 16, and in rushing, with 1,282 yards. In the Western Carolina game, Darby scored four touchdowns and set school records for rushing and carries, with 262 yards on 47 carries. The Herd trailed WCU 35-7 in the second quarter but came back to win 52-45. Darby's longest run was 45 yards against Youngstown State.



Two-time All-American Mike Barber, a senior, is the Southern Conference's all-time leading receiver. He finished the season with 1,325 yards and delivered 50 points for the Herd. Barber hopes for a shot at the National Football League.



Injuries from a June 1988 motorcycle accident cast doubts on Quarterback John Gregory's ability to play, but the Marshall junior became the Southern Conference's top-ranked passer, with 217 completions for 3,127 yards. His longest pass was 63 yards to Mike Barber in the second-round playoff game against Furman.



A strong defense was a key element in the Herd's 1988 season. Senior Nick McKnight led the Herd in tackling, with 137 tackles and nine sacks. He also had three interceptions.

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Cover: A School of Medicine medical team found a world of learning experiences during a Fall 1988 trip to Ecuador.

At top right: Three of the team's members experience the rigors of jungle travel as one of their Shuar Indian guides looks on.

Lower right: Resident physician Jim Creighton prepares to sample part of the jungle's bounty -- a roasted grub.

Lower left: Medical student Sandra Zahradka proves that language need not be a barrier to cross-cultural communication. The photo was taken in the village of Cayentsa, where the host women showed their welcome by painting traditional patterns on the visiting women's faces.

Top left: An Achuar Indian demonstrates the use of a blowgun, which the jungle Indians use to kill monkeys and birds for food. With the blowguns, which are about nine feet long, the Indians can accurately shoot up to 150 feet vertically or 50 feet horizontally.

On back: Marshall travelers thread their way through the lush rain forest.

(Face-painting photo by Elizabeth DeMond; other photos by John Walden, M.D.)

Herd sets school record with 11 wins

Five decades after its last football title, Marshall's Thundering Herd tied with Furman, at six wins-one loss, for the 1988 Southern Conference championship.

Marshall ended the regular season, 10-1, and post-season play with an 11-2 record.

The Herd beat Furman's Purple Paladins, 24-10, during the season, but, in the second round of the NCAA Division I-AA playoffs, the Paladins stopped the Herd's march toward Pocatello, Idaho, and championship competition. Furman, seeded fourth, won 13-9 over sixth-seeded Marshall in the Dec. 3 contest at Fairfield Stadium.

In the first round, Marshall shut out North Texas, 7-0.

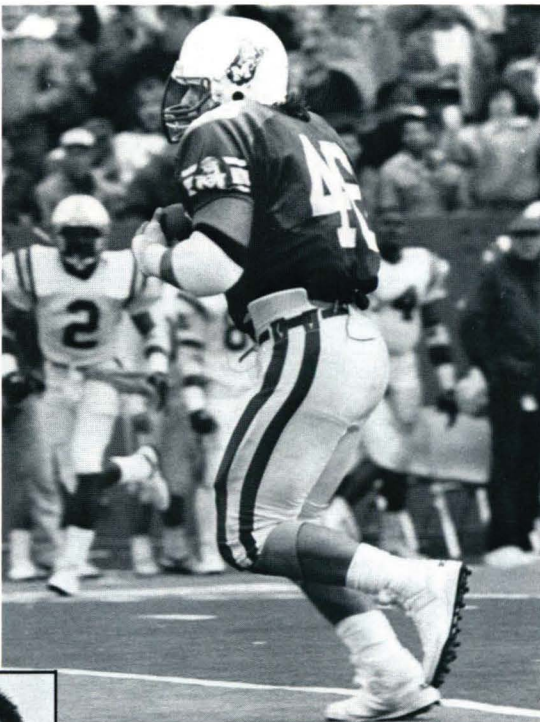
The Citadel was the spoiler for Marshall in regular-season play, holding back the Herd for a 20-3 win on the Bulldogs' home field in Charleston, S.C.

The last Marshall team to win a championship was in 1937 when the Herd won the Buckeye Conference, with a 9-0-1 record.

The 1988 season was the Herd's fifth-straight winning season. Last year, Marshall, runner-up in the conference, was 7-4 during regular-season play and, in its first post-season play in 40 years, emerged as national runner-up in Division I-AA, suffering a 43-42 loss to Northeast Louisiana in the nationally-televised championship game.



George Chaump, with a three-year record at Marshall of 27-11-1, has coached the Herd into the NCAA Division I-AA playoffs for two straight years.



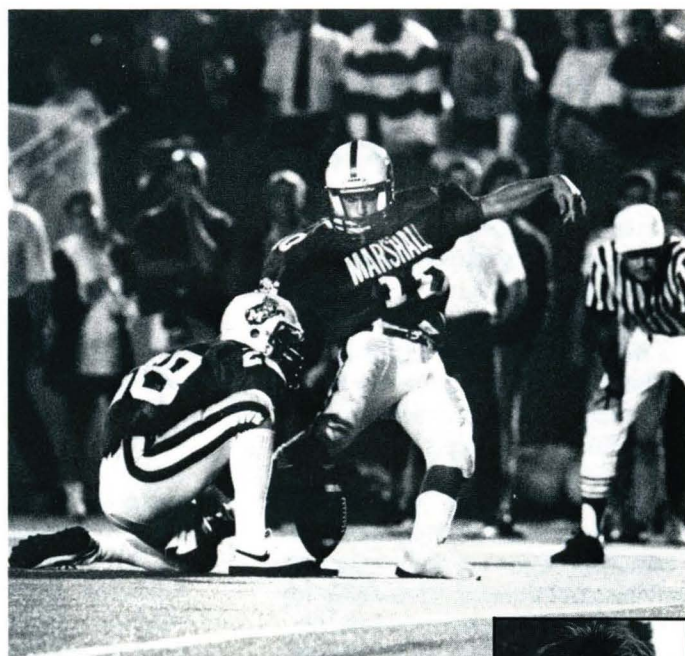
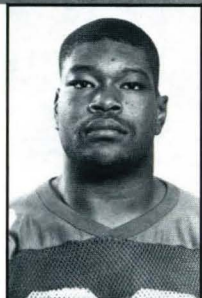
Sean Doctor, a senior and All-American, was the Herd's second top receiver, for 728 yards. He tied with freshman Michael Bryant in scoring, with 42 points.

The season in review

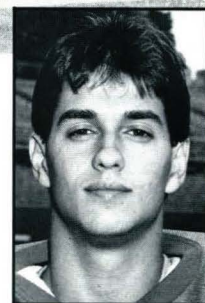
Marshall		Opponent
30	Morehead State	17
31	Ohio University	14
34	Eastern Kentucky	32
24	V.M.I.	20
24	Furman	10
50	East Tennessee	14
38	UT-Chattanooga	7
30	Appalachian State	27
3	The Citadel	20
52	Western Carolina	45
38	Youngstown State	15
7	North Texas	0
9	Furman	13



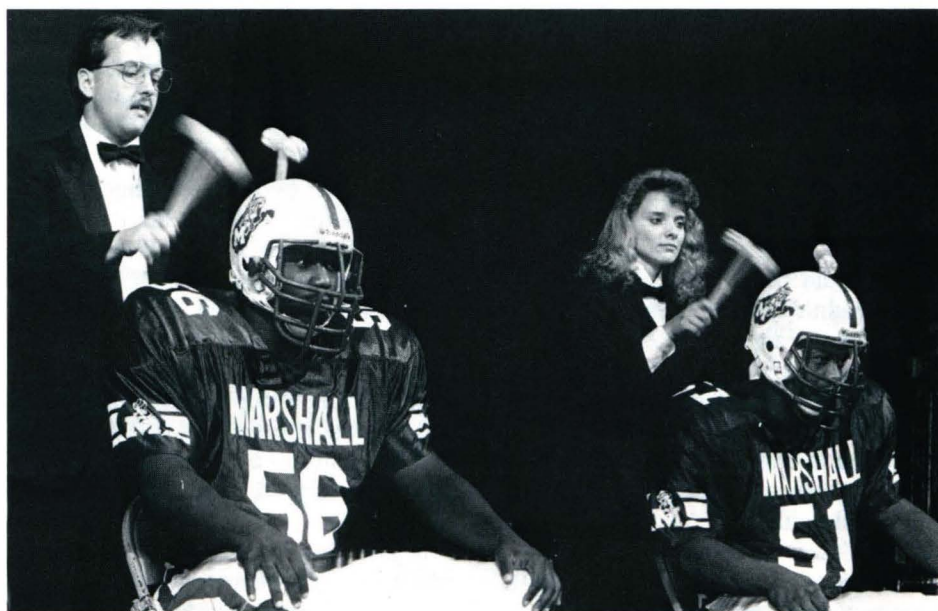
Linebacker Rondell Wannamaker, a senior, ended the season with 93 tackles and had a big interception in Marshall's 7-0 playoff win over North Texas.



In the last nine seconds of the Eastern Kentucky game, Dewey Klein kicked a 27-yard field goal to secure a Herd victory, 34-32. The Herd's top scorer, with 98 points, set a school record with 19 field goals on the year. His longest field goal was 54 yards in the UT-Chattanooga game. Klein, who signed with the Herd just two weeks before the start of the season, was named Southern Conference freshman of the year.



Four Marshall football players received national prominence for a different type of "head-banging" on Nov. 7 -- as "instruments" for a Percussion Ensemble concert on campus. Defensive Tackle Rory Fitzpatrick (56) and Nose Guard Jeff Fruit (51) allowed Ken Bond and Andrea Evans to "play" their helmets and shoulder pads. Other "instruments" were Defensive Tackle Larry O'Dell and Nose Guard Bill Mendoza. The Ensemble performed "Chaumpin!" which was composed by Ensemble Director Ben Miller to honor Coach George Chaump. Miller, also assistant director of the marching band, got the idea as he stood on the sidelines listening to the sounds produced by colliding football players. Among media reporting on the concert were television networks CBS, WTBS, and ESPN, *Sports Illustrated* magazine and *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. Tackle Fitzgerald, by the way, is an accomplished violinist.



The jungle's lessons

Expeditions teach medical students health issues transcend boundaries

By BEVERLY W. MCCOY

Some 3,000 miles separate West Virginia from the Shuar Indians of Ecuador, but the true distance can't be measured in miles: It must be measured in customs, in concepts, in whole lifestyles.

So how could health care among these jungle Indians possibly apply to the Mountain State? The MU School of Medicine allows doctors-in-training to find out. Their most recent foray to the forests of Ecuador blended the exotic with the familiar -- sometimes in a most disconcerting manner.

The roots of the program reach back two decades to 1968, when MU faculty member John Walden, then a medical student, studied the prevalence of tuberculosis in a tribe of Indians living in Ecuador's rain forest. Thus began Walden's ongoing love affair with the jungle and its people -- a relationship that led him to establish Friends of Gentle People, a non-profit organization dedicated to providing health care to the Indians.

It's also led the MU School of Medicine to national prominence in international medical education.

Walden, a pillar of the Department of Family and Community Health and now also associate dean for medical school development, shies away from any interpretation of his work that paints him as a do-gooder or his work as a personal sacrifice.

"I just like living with Indians," he said. "I would be going down there even if I hadn't become a doctor.

"These people are so alive," he said. "They're as intelligent as any group I know. They plan, they raise happy children, they laugh a lot -- sometimes even at their own misfortunes. I want people to see these people, to live with them, to talk with them."

He doesn't deny, however, that doing work he enjoys among people he likes and respects has produced some very favorable results.

"Fewer people are dying," he said.



Marshall travelers walk carefully to avoid a dunking.

Photo by John Walden, M.D.

"A lot fewer people are dying."

Contributing most to that success were the vaccinations which now protect tens of thousands of Indians from tuberculosis and measles, both of which were significant killers in the past. The program also has supplied medicines to treat a variety of tropical diseases. It has focused the spotlight of research on problems such as cutaneous leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease which causes skin ulcers.

It also has provided eye-opening educational opportunities for Marshall's medical students and resident physicians.

The 1988 Marshall medical team flew

into the village of Makuma in small planes designed to handle the tiny airstrips laboriously hacked out of the jungle. It took several flights to get the team in: Walden and faculty physician Dan Peterson, faculty botanist Dan Evans, residency program participants Jim Creighton and Karen Mulloy, medical students Matt Zban and Sandy Zahradka, retired Huntington oral surgeon Dick McCray, nurses, translators and others.

In Makuma, the first-time team members had their initial contact with the Shuar Indians.

By outsiders, these Indians are popularly known as the Jivaro Indians,

'Your concern is how to approach prevention, diagnosis and treatment. It's absolutely the same whether you're in Ecuador or West Virginia or New York State.'

John Walden, expedition leader

Walden said. The Spaniards gave them the name, which means savage and untamed. The Indians refer to themselves as Shuar, however, a word that loosely translates as "the true people."

The Shuar enjoy the distinction of being the only South American tribe not conquered by either the Incas or the Spaniards.

"Even to this day, they have not been conquered by force by anyone," said Walden. "They're a very tough people, a very intelligent people. One gets the impression they would rather die than be subjugated or enslaved."

The tribe has fascinated people for years because of its custom of taking and shrinking the heads of its enemies, a practice Walden says has died out . . . probably. The wars, past and occasionally present, have been based on revenge killings, on avenging the death of an ancestor: "kind of a perpetual Hatfields-and-McCoys type of feud," Walden said.

Dr. Karen Mulloy noted that the fierce independence which has protected the Shuar over the centuries carries over to their relationship with outsiders such as the Marshall group.

"Their accepting a people coming in every now and then has been a real privilege, certainly," she said. "They're able to do it on their own terms. They say, 'We want you to come here for this, this and this -- and only those reasons -- and if somebody else wants to come for those other reasons, we don't want them.' So we're invited to the villages for very specific things."

The visiting Marshall group offered a five-day course for 50 to 60 health workers from villages all over the Amazon Basin region of Ecuador. The goal, Walden said, was to help these workers more effectively teach their own

people about health-promoting activities such as boiling drinking water, wearing shoes to reduce parasites, and the importance of vaccinations.

"Teaching these village health workers, who have very limited education, is not as easy as it sounds," said Dan Peterson. "Probably the most difficult part is learning how to take your highly technical medical education and get rid of everything that is meaningless garbage in that setting and reduce it to the things that are important and practical."

It takes both expertise and sensitivity, he added, to know how to teach medical issues to "people who are very, very experienced and knowledgeable in their own setting, but who, in terms of formal education, perhaps have only a fourth- or fifth-grade education."

Med student Matt Zban, for example, was assigned to make a presentation on oral rehydration solution, a product which helps assure that children suffering from diarrhea don't become gravely ill or die from dehydration. In consultation with a Peace Corps worker especially adept at teaching health workers, Zban presented not a lecture but a hands-on lab.

"They went to the local community building, where several of the local women had their cooking fires," Peterson said. "All 40 people in the group went up there and went through the whole process of boiling the water, making three different types of rehydration solution. It took the whole afternoon, but the participants learned not only how to make the solution but how to do a demonstration."

"At the end of the afternoon, there was a little bit of a glow to Matt, a little bit of a sense of what a difference there was between what he and the health workers had learned through that

group learning process compared to what they would have learned if he had just prepared a lecture and rattled it off," he added.

While the medical portion of the team was busy teaching, botany professor Dan Evans was busy learning -- learning about the region's medicinal plants. With the help of local guides, he collected samples of plants the Indians use for healing and other significant social purposes. The interest in such plants, he noted, is far from merely academic.

"Over the last couple of decades, we've found that many plants whose use we attributed to superstition or tradition were, when they were investigated thoroughly, found to be of real value," he said.

"A lot of our modern medicines have their origins in plants, and, as a matter of fact, 55 percent of our prescriptions today include some natural plant product that cannot be synthesized," he said.

But while outside interest in tropical medicinal plants is growing, the chances of learning about them are rapidly shrinking. Forests are rapidly falling to the chain saw. Previously isolated tribes are being assimilated into their country's politically dominant cultures.

As John Walden put it, "The race is on for people like Dan Evans."

That race takes them to the places where no roads go.

"These people are very, very isolated, which means that they still maintain the traditional ways," Evans said. "The kids marry and stay there. They don't go to town -- it's a long walk to town. But I suspect this will change in the next couple of decades. It's changing fast. I think it's very, very important

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'Probably the most difficult part is learning how to take your highly technical medical education . . . and reduce it to the things that are important and practical.'

Dan Peterson, faculty physician



The Marshall medical team and guides take advantage of a clearing to get a group photo against a backdrop of banana leaves.

Photo by member of Shuar Indian contingent

to go there and to get this material written about, get these plants collected and identified, and get all of this reported before these young fellows leave town and leave this information invested only in the older folks, because they'll die. We didn't see many folks down there over 50 years of age.

"When this generation dies, the information is virtually lost."

So Evans talked a little and listened a lot.

"You have to accept the idea that they're the experts," he said. "They have the answers, and you just have the questions."

As he got answers to his questions -- "What do you use to treat snakebite?" "What do you use for diarrhea?" -- Evans made notes, took detailed photographs and gathered samples.

He carefully pressed the samples between layers of Marshall University course schedules ("There aren't any newspapers in the jungle") and soaked them with alcohol to keep them from

molding.

Then he mentally crossed his fingers for luck, because collecting the plants was no guarantee they would make it home: the whims of the jungle or the Customs Service could leave him with nothing to show for his efforts but notes and photographs.

When the course was over, the village health workers sent their guests on their way with gifts, good wishes, and a farewell party complete with dancing and comedy skits.

Then the Marshall team was off on the second phase of its trip: journeying through the jungle from village to village, dispensing medical care in isolated places seldom, if ever, visited by outsiders.

Long before they had left Huntington, Walden had stressed to first-time participants that, overwhelmingly, they would be looking not at exotic tropical diseases but at diseases of poverty. "Your concern is how to approach

prevention, diagnosis and treatment," he said. "It's absolutely the same whether you're in Ecuador or West Virginia or New York State."

It was a lesson the group's experienced members had learned long ago. The patients that the team began seeing in the village of Yuvienta quickly brought the point home to any skeptics.

"Every village we visited, we probably ended up seeing everybody in the village -- they would come to see the *gringo* doctors -- I think many times because we were the best show in town," said Peterson, who was making his second trip to Ecuador.

"The most exotic problem we saw was an occasional case of leishmaniasis, a parasitic infection which causes skin ulcers," he said. "Far and away the most complaints we got were headaches, backaches, joint aches and pain, skin rashes and, in children, abdominal pain probably caused by parasites. But it often seemed that it was

the same kind of complaints you might see anywhere in the world. It certainly was not much different than an everyday family practice here in America."

Perhaps more frustrating than the lack of laboratories and X-rays, or the cumbersome process of communicating through a translator (or even two), was a certain sense of futility.

"So many of their health problems were caused by their very difficult lifestyle, and what we could do about them would have very little impact. We could give two or three days of relief from back pain, but there was certainly no way that you could tell this husband that his wife would have to start working less -- the work that they do is the work that is necessary for them just to survive, to keep food on the table and the roof covered."

Although the familiar blended heavily with the foreign in the examining room, the same couldn't be said of the dinner table. Certainly there was plenty of fish (including fish soup for breakfast) and corn, but meals might also include wild hog meat, tapir, plantain (which Walden describes as "sort of a dry, tasteless banana") and yucca ("also dry, and very tasteless").

It was at Yuvienta that first-time team members Jim Creighton and Dan Evans also braved a local staple that was neither dry nor tasteless: fat, juicy roasted ... grubs.

Creighton described the unforgettable culinary experience.

"We both almost lost it," he said. ("I almost lost it for days afterward," interjected Evans.) "It was funny, because the taste wasn't that bad -- it was almost like shrimp. I think it was just the idea of it."

It could have been worse, Walden noted -- at least the grubs were roasted: Indians on the trail often dig them out and eat them raw.

When the last of the patients had been seen, it was time for the North Americans and their entourage to hit the trail themselves. Led by their Shuar guides, they traversed invisible trails under the jungle's towering and nearly impenetrable living canopy. They slogged their way through thigh-deep muddy streams. Six hours took them to their next destination, Inayawa; another eight got them on to the tiny village of Cayentsa.

At the end of a day's hiking the North Americans, overheated and exhausted, fell into the nearest river to cool off.

Their discomfort wasn't diminished by the knowledge that, for their guides, it had been a particularly easy day.

As they wound deeper into the jungle, the medical lessons to be learned from working with the Indians grew even clearer, the knowledge to be gleaned from the natives' expert use of medicinal plants grew larger, and the contrasts -- and similarities -- of the two American cultures grew more sharply defined.

John Walden sometimes is asked how experiences in international medicine mesh with a School of Medicine which focuses intensely on improving rural

health care in the United States. His explanations echo those of other medical educators who have traveled throughout the world.

"I want our residents and students to go see a world that's totally unlike their own," he said. "It's as exciting in its own way as putting on snorkeling goggles and looking down at a coral reef: a whole new world opens up."

"I want to bring home to them not only the science in this but a knowledge of a people and a place that goes beyond the science," he added. "I think overseas experience is potentially so important to the lives of our students --

(continued on next page)

Prestigious medical schools seek Marshall's international expertise

Overseas rotations in medicine are just part of a university-wide emphasis on international education, an emphasis which has even prompted very preliminary discussion of a possible MU branch in the Middle East.

"The business world's growing interest in international activity has helped everyone realize that we are part of an interdependent world and we have to live with one another," said Dr. Clair W. Matz, director of Marshall's Center for International Studies.

To promote understanding, the center encourages study abroad, works to "internationalize" the Marshall curriculum, and makes Marshall's international expertise available to community groups, Matz said.

Dr. John Walden said overseas experience is particularly valuable in medicine. "It's not just coincidence that the Harvards and Yales of the world, as well as the finer schools in Japan and Europe, offer rotations to students overseas," he said.

"Marshall is fully capable of providing overseas experiences on equal terms with any school in the country," he said. "In fact, we're getting to the point where we can offer people something they often don't get anywhere else."

That "something" is hands-on experience in caring for patients, far from the confines of the large medical centers which are so similar the world over.

Because of Walden's expertise in finding, developing and evaluating this kind of clinical program, he gets calls every week from some of the nation's most prestigious medical schools. He also has led educational expeditions for other schools, including a Johns Hopkins trip co-sponsored by the Woodlands Institute.

Walden has arranged for Marshall's medical students to visit more than a dozen countries scattered around the globe: Nepal, Scotland, several South American and west African countries, and others. He estimates that for every person he helps from Marshall, he also works with five to 10 students from other universities.

A popular new program at Marshall's Medical School is an international medicine track within the family practice residency program. Doctors from as far away as California have entered this program, which combines traditional training, special course work, and overseas experience.

"Having overseas opportunities available to our students and residents makes it more likely that Marshall can attract high-quality people. The people who seek out these programs seem to have three things in common: they're bright, they're curious, and they care," he said.

"Those are the kind of people we want here."

particularly those who are interested in practicing in West Virginia. I think they will be better able to practice in this state."

How?

"They'll have a greater ability to deal with people of different economic, cultural and racial backgrounds," he explained. "They'll have a better understanding of health care issues such as death and dying, the importance of preventive health care, and the appropriate intervention strategies in disease."

"These are perspectives that no book on earth can teach. You have to see it, smell it, taste it, feel it."

In familiar settings, where years of standard practice have set precedent, such issues can easily get lost in the blur of things that are comfortably taken for granted. But when viewed against unfamiliar backdrops, they jump out and demand attention.

"High medical costs are a major issue today, where in the past we had money to heave at disease," Walden said. "In a poor country, the budget for health care may be as little as \$1 per person per year. In many countries there is only \$10 per person per year. By working there, even briefly, our students and residents can see how the government and the doctors set priorities and make every dollar go as far as it will."

Both Walden and Dan Peterson agree that prevention and education are the key.

"The greatest impact on the population's health is going to be in the form of education, in the form of preventing illness, helping people learn how to prevent illness and disease, as opposed to acute care medicine," Peterson said.

"The classes that we held helped the village health workers become better providers of acute care themselves, but it also helped them learn how to do education in their own villages. So the classes then became forces for improving water supplies, for improving people's diets, for improving their care of their teeth, for preventing children's deaths from dehydration."

"The potential effect on the overall health of the Shuar Indians by those few days was much greater than the value of the acute care we personally provided in the other villages. In that setting, it's so obvious that that's what is going to make a difference for them."

"Even so," Peterson emphasized, "it's hard to bring that realization back

'That's really exciting, to think that you may be the first person who's gone into an area and recorded the plant life.'

Botanist Dan Evans



Dr. Dan Evans's samples of medicinal plants felt right at home when they arrived at Marshall: they were pressed between the pages of Marshall course schedules. "There are no newspapers in the jungle," Evans observed dryly.

Photo by John Walden, M.D.

to the United States and actually practice that approach -- to work harder to stress health promotion and disease prevention both with your own patients and with the medical students who work with you."

By the time the team reached Cayentsa, that concept was well entrenched.

The contrasts in health-care philosophy between the two countries were matched by contrasts in culture.

Dr. Karen Mulloy found those contrasts one of the most fascinating parts of the trip.

"They see their relationship with the universe -- their relationship with the

earth and the trees and the stars and the rivers -- very differently than we do," she said. "Sometimes we get glimpses of that, and most of it we don't understand at all. But when we do get those glimpses, we should be very grateful. It's fascinating, and that's probably what keeps people like Dr. Walden going back."

The Shuar attitude toward sickness provided one such glimpse. "We teach them about where diseases come from, and they're very polite about that," she said. "They know how to repeat all that and they buy some of it, but I don't think they necessarily buy the germ theory all the time. They feel like there are

other forces at work that cause disease."

Another glimpse came as the North Americans watched the Indians and their relationship with the jungle. "We see them as absolute masters of the jungle," she said. "They can walk twice as fast as we can walk. People who are three times our age or who are pregnant outdistance us. Always. They don't sweat at all; we're exhausted, and they look refreshed and clean after a seven-hour hike -- of course they could have done it in three hours. They find their way through the jungle when you can't even see where the trail is.

"We see them as masters of that, because we think in those terms. But I don't think they see themselves as the 'masters' of the jungle at all, but more that they are an integral part of it, that they're *allowed* to be a part of it, and they have to know an awful lot about it to survive.

"Our people go out and do Mount Everest and we 'master' that, but, you know, I don't think we ever do. Maybe people who do it a lot find that out in the end, that you don't really master the mountain or master the jungle, you're just allowed to be a part of it."

One of Mulloy's most treasured memories from the trip is from an informal "cultural exchange," without benefit of language, with the women of Cayentsa, a village made up of a single extended family. The half of the chief's hut set aside for the "women's work" of cooking, weaving and child care was off-limits to male outsiders, but the four women from the Marshall team drifted back.

"As soon as we went back, they took all our barrettes out and felt our hair," she said. "Then they painted our faces up with the red dye they paint their own faces with, and they put dresses on us. Although some of us spoke Spanish, none of the Indian women did, so we were really reliant on lots of sign language and figuring things out.

"We just had a good time with the women, playing with the kids," she said. "It ended up being a real communication, a wonderful sharing between women, between people who are mothers themselves or who just like kids. It was a real treat. We didn't quite get that in any other village."

The mother-child bond wasn't the only common thread between the Shuar and Appalachian cultures, Mulloy found. For example, both place a high value on the family, with families



After Marshall's medical team lost to its Shuar hosts in a soccer game, Dr. John Walden forks over the 1,000 sucres (about \$2) he'd put down on his team, "It's the first time John ever owned a professional soccer team," quipped Dr. Dan Peterson, right. (Not pictured: one very relieved chicken)

Photo by Dan Evans, Ph.D.

usually taking personal care of the elderly, the sick, or the mentally retarded.

Both also have traditionally relied on herbal remedies, a reliance that Dan Evans found ever greater as the group pushed deeper into the jungle.

"The more remote you get, the more knowledge you discover, because the people are more dependent on the herbal medicine," said Evans. He encountered a great deal of interest from the Indians; one medicinal man hiked in quite some distance because he had heard that a botanist was visiting. Some of his hosts asked Evans to send back samples of certain plants once they had been identified -- laminated, please.

"Everywhere I went, I asked the same question -- 'Have there been people here, like myself, looking for these plants and asking these questions?'" Evans said. "The answer was always 'no.' That's really exciting, to think that you may be the first person who's gone into an area and recorded the plant life."

He found commonly known uses, such as curare for blowgun arrows and rotenone for stunning fish. He found a common product being used in uncommon

ways: a liquid made by crushing tobacco leaves in water was drunk or poured up the nose, both for medical reasons and as an hallucinogen. Yet despite the abundance of hallucinogenic plants in the jungle, he saw no evidence of their abuse.

He found some unexpected uses. He wasn't surprised to find that a particular root was used to make an enema solution, but he was a bit startled to find that caregivers warmed the solution in their mouths, then blew it in through a toucan's throat.

Evans even found what might be previously undescribed uses. He was particularly excited to find a plant, from a family not known to have significant medicinal properties, widely used for head lice infestations, snakebites, stomach upsets -- and contraception.

One highlight of the trip was the whitewater canoe trip down the Rio Pastaza, a major tributary of the Amazon, to the last village on the group's itinerary.

It was a cold, rainy morning, and villagers from Mashient paddled upriver to pick up their guests.

(continued on next page)

"The river was just rushing by," Peterson recalled. There were rapids, he said, mild by New River standards but not so mild for riders making their way in homemade dugout canoes instead of high-tech rubber rafts.

Right away, two overloaded canoes had to return. "So the Indians came up with this amazing ferrying process down the river for two hours," he said. "They would take three or four of us downriver four or five hundred yards to a spit of rocks that we hiked on down the river for a ways.

"There really was this amazing sense of just being on the edge of the world in a totally wild environment," he said. "It was probably the most adventurous part of the trip in terms of pure exotic adventure. John couldn't resist commenting about all the other organizations that you could go along with that would provide you with this 'adventure' -- but for many, many more times the cost."

Peterson said that, perhaps because it fit the stereotypes of a jungle Indian village, Mashient probably was the favorite spot of the Marshall team members.

"This village was really striking in that there was a really strong sense of this community of people living and working together to create their little village out in the middle of nowhere," he said.

An early incident set the tone for the visit. Shortly after the North Americans arrived at the schoolhouse where they would be staying, a band of children aged 3 to 13 arrived at the door. With a cheery "Buenos dias a todos" - hello to everyone -- the children went around shaking their visitors' hands, then proceeded into the schoolhouse where they stacked the benches, swept the floor, carried in their guests' packs, lined up the muddy shoes to dry, and then were on their way.

"It was the most amazing sort of spontaneous gesture of apparent self-organization as well as hospitality," Peterson said.

As a counterpoint, however, was a sense of unpredictability, of not being in control.

The tribe's president, a large, physically impressive man, was reported to have killed several people in traditional Shuar revenge killings. Although the president didn't wear traditional dress, the eldest son who assisted him used traditional face paints and wore exotic crown-like headdresses.

"Between the two of them they created a tenor that these guys are the bosses and they run a tight ship," Peterson said.

Yet this president, who during the visit turned out a couple of spears on his homemade lathe and whose language was limited primarily to the aboriginal tongue, showed up at breakfast one morning with a T-shirt that said "Visit Minnesota."

On Sunday, the Indians had a "friendship day," inviting their guests to attend their church service and participate in a soccer game afterward.

"We knew we were in trouble when they showed up in matching uniforms."

Passport International offers practical advice for travelers

Marshall alumni and friends who plan to travel abroad can benefit from the expertise of Dr. John Walden through Passport International Health Services, a division of University Family Physicians.

"This service can offer people sound medical advice backed by travel, training and experience," Walden said.

Passport emphasizes practical advice for travelers, he added. "Our patients don't just get theoretical advice from books," he said. "We separate what works from what doesn't."

In addition, the service provides a

"Yes."

"You're never going to believe this, but my name is Dan Evans, too."

"We chatted a while," botanist Evans recalled. "Finally he asked 'What have you got in there?' and I said, 'Oh, a few plants I collected here and there,' and he said 'OK, we'll see you.'

"It could have gone the other way. They could have been confiscated and still be there."

Certainly the plants weren't all that came back from the trip.

Newcomers returned with a deeper understanding that, as Walden puts it,

computer printout for the destination country which provides the latest travel advisories from the U.S. State Department and medical updates from national and international health agencies.

Finally, Walden's overseas experience enables him to suggest the appropriate gear for travelers going to remote areas. Passport International Health Services is located in Suite 2C of the Fairfield Professional Building, 1616 13th Avenue, Huntington. The clinic's telephone number is (304) 525-0275.

said Karen Mulloy. "Then they said, 'Oh, by the way, we always bet on our soccer games.' So they put up a chicken and John Walden put up a thousand sucres -- about \$2 -- for us.

"Needless to say, we ate fish that night."

Too soon, it was time to leave. Planes ferried the medical team out to a larger community. The trip home had begun.

Still ahead for Dan Evans was the challenge of trying to get his plant specimens through customs.

"It wasn't prearranged, and I was really sweating it, because they are really unpredictable," he said. "I didn't lie -- I declared my plants, and I went through the agricultural line."

The agent asked for his passport and ID.

"Dan Evans?" he asked.

"Appropriate medicine is not necessarily just a hospital surrounded by white walls and people in white coats." Veteran international travelers came back with the sense of rejuvenation they say goes hand in hand with such trips.

Karen Mulloy brought back something more concrete: a plan to adapt the Shuar's three-tiered system of village health workers to a clinic she's running in Huntington. Such a program, she hopes, will help increase the overall health level of the people she serves.

"North Americans are the leaders in high-tech medical developments and some of them are, of course, absolutely wonderful, but there are also medical things we can learn from other countries," she said.

None of her fellow travelers would disagree.

'A better place to live:'

Marshall's \$4.5 million in grants enables myriad research projects to benefit W.Va. and the country

By VIC HAMILTON

International trade and state economic development, breast cancer research, AIDS vaccines, robotics, geriatric care, special and vocational education programs, child safety, and the role of endothelium in pulmonary vasoreactivity -- all of these unexpectedly have something in common.

Marshall University faculty and staff members received grants to work on these and myriad other outstanding projects for a total of more than \$4.5 million in funding during the 1987-88 fiscal year, according to Dr. C. Robert Barnett, director of grants and research development at Marshall.

The \$4,591,664 in funded projects is the highest amount in the university's history and represents a 13 percent increase over last year's record total.

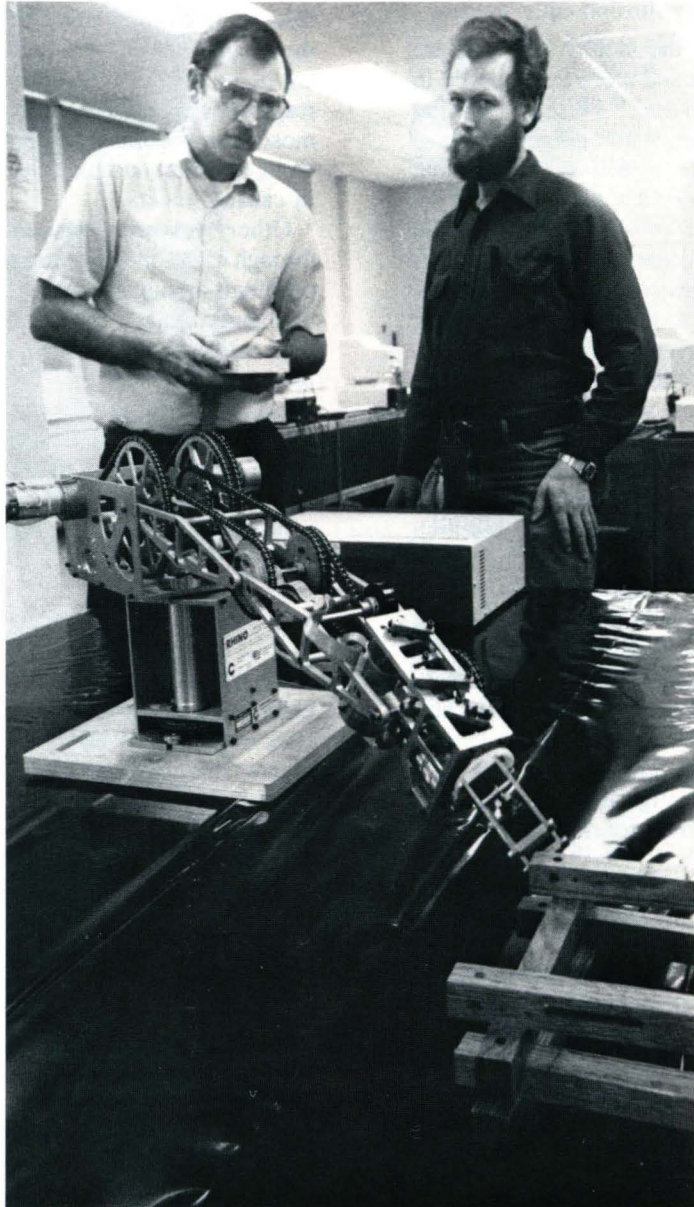
Faculty and staff submitted 141 proposals to various agencies and had 85 projects accepted for funding, with 33 proposals pending. Barnett believes approximately 25 percent of the pending proposals will be funded.

Marshall's success rate, excluding the pending proposals, was approximately 60 percent, an excellent ratio according to Barnett.

"Our faculty and staff members are actively seeking more and more grants from public and private sources and are becoming very knowledgeable about how to write and submit grants," Barnett said. "As far as I'm concerned, our faculty have done a tremendous job in securing grants. They teach a full-time load, do research and continue to write proposals."

Barnett said one of the reasons for the increase in grants is the spirit of cooperation and encouragement from MU President Dale F. Nitzschke, department chairs and deans to compete for grants. He also cited special programs and grant-writing workshops as reasons

(continued on next page)



Two Marshall students use a small instructional robot to build a "log cabin," developing the skills which will allow them to work with manufacturing robots of any size. Through a federal grant, Marshall's Community College purchased four of the robots and 20 computer-assisted design units.

Photo by Rick Haye

for the increase, as well as success.

"I think the faculty members are working harder to secure grants because they have had a measure of success and it's beginning to snowball," Barnett said. "Success really does breed success."

A report prepared by Barnett shows Marshall has more than quadrupled its grant total since 1984 when the university received \$1,091,505 in funds.

Barnett said although the total grant money available from all sources has remained at approximately the same level the past few years, Marshall is getting a much larger share than in the past.

"Basically the faculty and staff are getting better and more experienced in going after grants," he said, "and, at the same time, funding agencies have become more selective in awarding grants. Really, it's a team effort on behalf of everyone -- the faculty and staff, the president, deans, chairpersons and administrators."

Nitzschke said the grant funding helps the university in several ways.

"Obviously the grants bring money to the university we wouldn't otherwise have, but there are other benefits as well. The grants help make our professors better teachers because they get the opportunity to do work and research involving the latest developments in their fields and explore new concepts. They will then be able to utilize the research in the classroom and pass their knowledge on to their students. Sometimes, they can even involve the students in the research."

Grants also give the university a measure of prestige and help attract better students and professors, Nitzschke explained.

School of Medicine

Marshall's School of Medicine received \$2,002,000 through 22 funded projects -- nearly 50 percent of the total funds received by the university -- with 16 proposals pending.

That total does not even include awards from the Veterans Administration Research Program, which add up to several hundred thousand dollars a year. The school's ongoing affiliation with the VA makes faculty eligible for this vital source of research funding, according to Dr. Maurice A. Mufson. Mufson, who is chairman of Marshall's Department of Medicine, is just one of the many faculty members who have

joint appointments at the two organizations.

The medical school's role as one of only six centers chosen nationally to test potential AIDS vaccines in humans has been well documented and publicized, as has the development of the school's Frank E. Hanshaw Sr. Geriatrics Center. Both programs were made possible through grants.

More recently, the school received a half-million dollar grant to develop and test a program which could help medical centers nationwide improve health care for elderly people in rural areas.

Mufson said research in infectious diseases is the most well-funded area in the Department of Medicine. Studies are being conducted on new vaccines, respiratory syncytial virus which causes most viral pneumonia and bronchiolitis in children, and the role of bacteria in causing ulcers.

Other research projects funded through grants include: nutrition-related problems among rural people; the role of Vitamin A and related compounds in the release of insulin; hormones produced in the central nervous system; human breast cancer growth; cardiovascular physiology and hypertension, and the physiology of burn traumas. A grant also is supporting a multi-faceted approach to the prevention of heart disease.

College of Education

Dr. Carole A. Vickers, dean of the College of Education, said the college receives three basic types of grants: grants from the Bureau of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education which help fund the university's programs in that area, grants which provide services for teachers, and special education grants.

All grants are important to the college, particularly those which provide inservice training for public school teachers, Vickers explained.

The College of Education received \$1,296,564 through 15 funded projects. Among other topics were: teaching science, the Middle East, safety, and food science.

College of Liberal Arts

The College of Liberal Arts had nine grant proposals funded for a total of \$164,052. Projects ranged from "The Black Experience in the Tri-State Area" to communication skills to a

biography of Eliza House Trist. Grants also funded a summer writing institute.

College of Science

Faculty and staff members in the College of Science generated \$113,488 through nine funded projects, a 48 percent increase over grant funding during 1986-87. Many of the college's grants dealt with environmental issues.

School of Nursing

The School of Nursing received a \$20,000 grant to set up a computer laboratory for students. Dr. Carolyn S. Gunning, dean, said this will be the first time computers will be available for student use in the School of Nursing building.

Center for Regional Progress

Marshall's Center for Regional Progress and related economic development programs received \$468,281 in grant funding of 10 projects. The total represents an increase approximately six times last year's grant funding total.

The staffs of three university economic development programs received grants for the following projects:

A comprehensive economic adjustment program for the City of Huntington; feasibility studies on reopening and marketing coal from the Gary Mines Complex, on developing a "Coal Road" to spur development and tourism in West Virginia, and on an inter-model inland port system for the state; an Upper Kanawha Valley economic development strategy; a Small Business Development Center and an Economic Development Administration Center at Marshall; continuation of the Institute for International Trade Development, and an Automation Robotics Center.

College of Fine Arts

The College of Fine Arts received six grants for a total of \$11,818 to fund a variety of cultural programs and the university's annual "Influences" graphic arts symposium which attracts designers from throughout the United States.

Top graphics professionals will be instructors and presenters at "Influences for Sharpening the Creative Edge: Japan and the United States" to be held April 5-8.

Other programs funded included

three artists-in-residence and the Chamber 10 Festival, which featured the wind and percussion ensembles in concerts throughout Huntington.

Community College

Two instructional laboratory/classrooms -- the Learning Center in the Community College building and the

Computer-Aided Design/Robotics/Flexible Manufacturing System laboratory in Northcott Hall -- were possible through grant funding, according to Dr. F. David Wilkin, college dean.

Three grants provided funds to make the Learning Center a state-of-the-art instructional laboratory. Janice McNearney, special programs director, said funds were used to purchase a

system for computer-assisted instruction, adaptive typewriters (for use by handicapped students) and audio-visual equipment and to provide staff so the center could extend its hours.

Equipping the CAD/Robotics/FMS laboratory also was the result of a combination grant funding effort, according to Randall Jones, Science Technology Division chairman.

Funds from federal vocational education grants, the Marshall University Foundation and the Center for Regional Progress contributed to equipping and staffing the modern technology laboratory.

Robots with controllers, computers, laser printers, Auto CAD software, and an EMCO Maier Work Cell with software to actualize the "Factory of the Future" concept at Marshall were purchased through grants.

The Community College received \$178,784 in grant funding, which also provided programs in adult training and re-training, sex bias, student career training, guidance and counseling.

Student Affairs

The Division of Student Affairs received five grants for a total of \$336,677.

Programs funded were Marshall's Upward Bound program; the Martin Luther King Jr. Impact Week Celebration 1988; the Governor's Summer Youth Program; the West Virginia Department of Education Summer Food Service Program, and a program for special service to disadvantaged students.

"These grants not only help Marshall, they help the entire region," Nitzschke stressed. "They infuse much needed dollars into the area's economy."

"People may not realize it, but through these grants Marshall University is making West Virginia, and perhaps the country, a better place to live."



The Marshall University Research and Economic Development Center is moving into this building at 1050 4th Ave. in downtown Huntington. The facility, formerly the Huntington Trust and Savings Bank building, will house Marshall's Center for Regional Progress, Center for Education and Research with Industry, Economic Development Administration University Center, Small Business Development Center, Institute for International Trade Development, Federal Procurement Center, NASA Robotics and Automation Applications Center, and the Southwest Chapter of Software Valley Corp. Grants play a major role in the university's economic development programs and will help equip several of the units in the new building.

Photo by Robert Fouch

‘A geologist’s dream:’

MU professor studies fossil tracks of 300 million-year-old amphibian

By CHRIS M. GRISHKIN

Few may realize alligator-like animals existed 100 million years before dinosaurs and that West Virginia once was covered by the sea, but a Marshall geologist has uncovered evidence painting a vivid picture of that era.

Dr. Ronald L. Martino, associate professor of geology, is studying fossil footprints made by what he has determined is an Eryops, of the ichno-genus *Limnopus*, a five-foot-long amphibian.

Martino estimates the fossil is 300 million years old. Dr. Donald Baird, Harvard alumnus and research scientist at Carnegie Museum of Natural History in Pittsburgh, with whom Martino has consulted, said the trackings may be the oldest occurrence of their kind found to date.

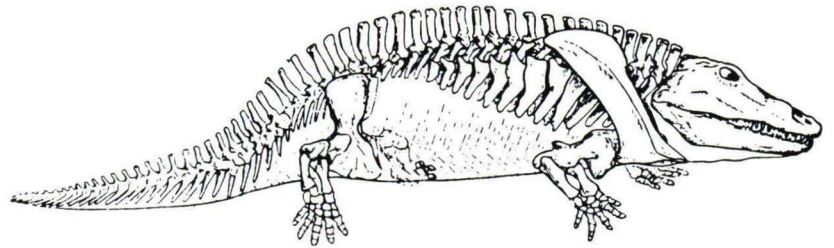
“The magnitude of this find is considerable,” Martino said. “It is quite unusual to find this many well-preserved trackings in this area. A few trackings have been found, but not as distinct or as numerous as the ones we found here.”

In August, Martino was contacted by John C. Pauley, a resident of Fort Gay, W.Va., who found the footprints embedded in sandstone in a river bed in Wayne County. "This is the first fossil I have ever found," Pauley said. "At first I thought it was an opossum's tracks, until I raised the slab and saw hundreds of tracks. I have some slabs as big as truck hoods."

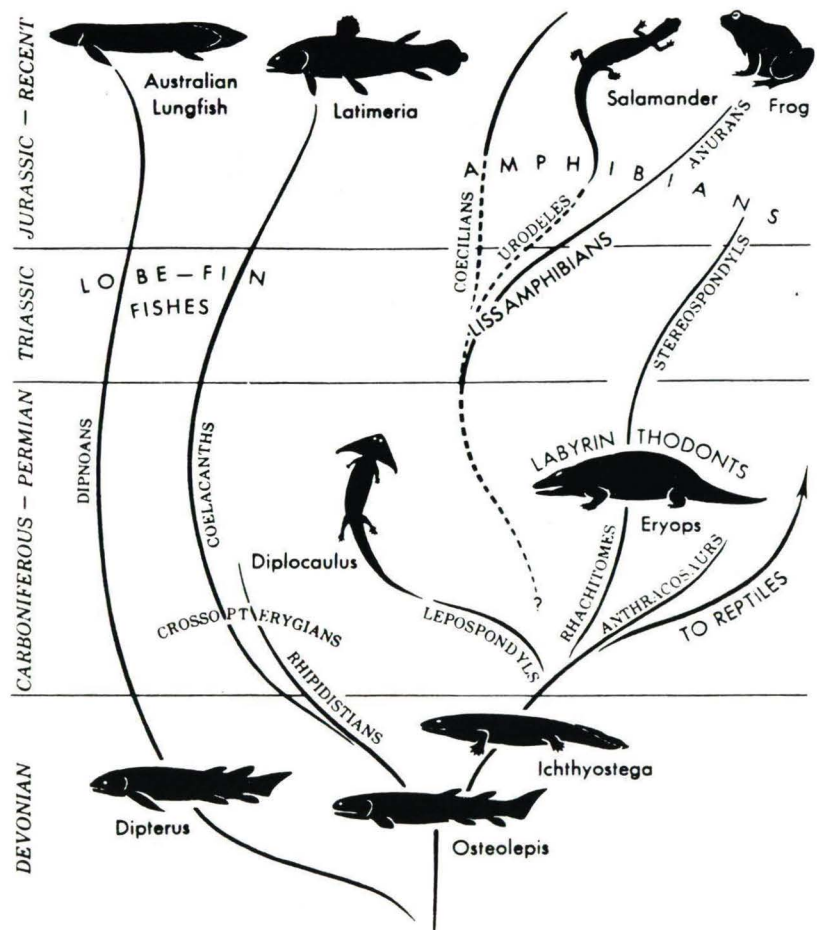
Billy Stewart, owner of Chillicothe (Ohio) Auto Mart who attended Marshall 1958-59, owns the land where the fossil was found, and encouraged Pauley to donate the most distinct specimen to Marshall University.

Stewart donated excavation equipment and personnel to further research on the trace fossil.

Martino said details in the fossil are



The alligator-like Eryops, a five-foot-long amphibian of the late Pennsylvanian era, lived in West Virginia 100 million years before dinosaurs. Marshall geologist Ronald L. Martino is studying fossil footprints of the Eryops.



Chris M. Grishkin, a sophomore from Sutton, W.Va., is a student in Marshall's W. Page Pitt School of Journalism.

'The magnitude of this find is considerable. . . . A few trackings have been found, but not as distinct or as numerous as the ones we found here.'

Dr. Ronald L. Martino

high quality and well-preserved. Because the trackways are so numerous, detailed studies can be made.

The features of the animal -- length, width, and stride -- can be reconstructed by studying the tracks, according to Martino.

"A lot of what we know about animals is from the tracks they made, not their bones," Martino said. "The tracks are preserved longer than the bones." The tracks have five toes on the back feet and four toes on the front feet.

Martino said there have not been many reports on vertebrate trackings or many new discoveries since 1930. Most primitive amphibian tracks were found in 1800 when sandstone was quarried. However, quarry workers overlooked

the fine details the geologist can find.

In the past 10 to 15 years, there has been a renewed interest in vertebrate trackways, Martino said.

Not only does close study of the tracks provide clues to the appearance of the animal, but to the climate in which it lived. Martino said the Eryops walked the earth during the late Pennsylvanian era -- the time before dinosaurs. The climate was wet and tropical and this area was five degrees south of the equator and covered by shallow sea.

"It is hard for people to imagine 300 million years ago, but, to a geologist, it is not that long ago. Because the earth is 4.6 billion years old, many changes in the surface of the earth have occurred

since then," Martino explained. "One of them is the disappearance of sea water in this area."

Martino said one of the most spectacular and well-preserved pieces of trackings will be donated to Marshall by Pauley and will be displayed in the Geology Museum on the second floor of James E. Morrow Library. Before Pauley donates the pieces, a plaster cast of the footprints will be made for him to remember his remarkable find.

Martino has received a grant from The Marshall University Foundation, Inc. to continue research.

"These pieces are a geologist's dream," Martino said as he examined a slab of sandstone leaning against his shelf of overflowing research materials.



Geologist Ronald L. Martino points to a footprint of an Eryops, an amphibian which lived about 300 million years ago. Numerous, high-quality fossil tracks were found last summer embedded in sandstone in a Wayne County, W.Va., river bed.

Photo by Chris Hancock

Golden Anniversary:

The Graduate School is meeting demands of our complex society

By **LEONARD J. DEUTSCH**
Graduate School Dean

What is 50 years old and growing young? The Graduate School!

There's no riddle as to why this division of the University is growing more vigorous with each passing year. The demands of our increasingly complex society make the graduate degree the credential of choice. More people respect the value of the M.A., M.S., M.B.A., Ed.D. and Ph.D. degrees than ever before.

In October 1938, Marshall College was authorized to offer graduate courses leading to the Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees in psychology, history, sociology, chemistry, political science, and education.

The first classes actually were conducted during the summer of 1939. A total of 117 students enrolled: 57 men and 60 women. The first two master's degrees were conferred in 1940 to graduates in the history program.

West Virginia University had, in fact, offered some graduate courses on the Marshall campus during the 1920s for WVU credit, but when the Board of Education mandated in 1938 that all school superintendents and principals possess a master's degree, sufficient justification arose for the establishment of an independent graduate institution in the southern part of the state.

While still under the control of the



Deutsch

Dr. Leonard J. Deutsch, dean of Marshall's Graduate School, joined the Marshall faculty in 1970. Prior to being named dean, he served as professor and chairman of Marshall's English Department. He was a Ford Foundation Fellow.

Graduate Council, master's level education secured credibility by imposing the most exacting standards. Students, for example, had to earn at least a "B" in all their coursework and all students had to write a thesis. Most graduate faculty today possess the doctorate, but, at that time, it was mandatory.

When the Graduate Council was transformed into the Graduate School in 1948, Dr. Arvil E. Harris, a 1926 Marshall alumnus who had served as professor of political science and chairman of the Graduate Council, became the first dean. The Graduate School added numerous new programs during his 16-year tenure in that position.

With the attainment of university status in 1961, Marshall established a Research Board, and, the following year, the first *Research Bulletin* appeared. This issue was nine pages long. The first two and a half pages were devoted to articles and books published by the faculty. Another page and a half listed papers delivered at scholarly meetings. The remaining five pages consisted of planned research projects and recent faculty travel.

This was a start toward recognizing research as part of the mission of Marshall University. Student Government, moreover, began awarding \$500 per year to a faculty member for his or her achievements in research.

Dean Harris was succeeded in 1964 by Dr. John Warren, a biologist and a Fulbright Scholar, who, in turn, was succeeded by a noted historian, Dr. Herman Weill.

In 1974, Paul Stewart, Ph.D. from Duke University, became dean, a position he held until 1983. During his tenure, in 1978, Marshall joined the Council of Graduate Schools, an international organization consisting of approximately 400 of the better graduate institutions in this country and Canada.

Another milestone was reached in 1979 when West Virginia University and Marshall cooperated in creating an

interdisciplinary Ph.D. degree program in biomedical sciences taught by MU School of Medicine professors in the basic sciences of anatomy, biochemistry, microbiology, pharmacology, and physiology. The degree is conferred through WVU.

In 1981, Marshall and WVU initiated another cooperative program, the Ed.D. degree in educational administration, with the doctoral degree again being conferred by West Virginia University.

Upon Dean Stewart's retirement, Dr. Robert Maddox, a 1966 Marshall M.A. degree recipient, became dean in 1983 and served until 1986 when he became executive assistant to Marshall President Dale F. Nitzschke for research and economic development outreach. During this time, Dr. Ken Ambrose, chairman of Marshall's Department of Sociology/Anthropology, briefly assumed responsibility of the Graduate School on an interim basis. In 1986, I succeeded Dean Maddox.

At an October 1988 luncheon given by President Nitzschke commemorating the Golden Anniversary of the Graduate School, the fifteenth issue of the *Research and Creative Arts Bulletin* was unveiled. Its 118 pages contain bibliographic information on 61 books or parts of books, 625 articles and book reviews, 401 papers read at scholarly conferences, and 191 recitals and exhibitions -- in all, 1,789 citations. This record of achievement is all the more remarkable when one considers that these data reference only completed projects, not planned ones. Nor does it include faculty travel, as the first issue of the *Bulletin* did.

It should also be noted that most of the four and a half million dollars in external grants awarded to Marshall University in academic year 1987-88 were obtained by researchers who enjoy membership on the graduate faculty.

In its 50-year history, the Graduate School has accepted 1,435 theses and 12,942 students received graduate

degrees. Many have contributed directly to the welfare and economy of the region while a respectable number have gone on for doctoral degrees at prestigious universities around the country.

During the 1988 Marshall Commencement, 351 graduate degrees were conferred in 39 disciplines.

Currently, 235 graduate assistants are working on their advanced degrees. Not only do graduate assistants support Marshall University by teaching a number of lower division classes, but they also help professors conduct research.

There will be increasing emphasis on research in the future. President Nitzschke has pledged to double the budget for summer research grants from \$25,000 to \$50,000 next year. Twenty-five faculty members will receive seed money for research grants which, the administration hopes, will be parleyed into larger external grants.

Dr. Charles H. Moffat, professor emeritus of history, concluded his recently issued *A Brief History of the Graduate School* with the declaration that the Graduate School is getting better every year.

I predict its strapping vigor will produce increasingly impressive results over the years. It is fifty years old and getting younger.

Copies of A Brief History of the Graduate School, written by Dr. Charles H. Moffat, chairman emeritus of Marshall's History Department, are available in the Graduate School office, Old Main 113.

Celebration continues

The Graduate School's golden anniversary celebration will continue through the spring semester.

Events will include honoring a master's degree graduate during the Alumni Association's annual Alumni Weekend Awards Banquet, set for April 22.

Updated information may be obtained by calling the Graduate School at (304) 696-6606.



The first two graduates of Marshall's Graduate School, Velma C. Lotts and Mortimer Leete, are shown here with J.B. Shouse (left), dean of the Teachers College and chairman of the Graduate Council. Lotts and Leete both earned master's degrees in 1940 and both were graduates of the History Department.



Dr. Arvil E. Harris, a 1926 Marshall alumnus, became the first dean when the Graduate Council was transformed into the Graduate School in 1948. He served in that position for 16 years. Previously, he was a professor of political science and chairman of the Graduate Council.

Foul-shooting champion:

Too small for Marshall varsity team, Roy Brosius set intramural records

By SKIP JOHNSON

In the long, and sometimes glorious, tradition of basketball at Marshall University, the name of Roy Brosius of Sutton, W. Va., is rarely, if ever, heard. But Brosius had his moment in the sun, too.

At five-foot-five and 120 pounds, Brosius was too small for college varsity basketball, but his ability with a basketball secured his place in Marshall's history.

For four straight years, 1937 through 1940, he won Marshall's intramural foul-shooting title. The contest drew 600 entrants each year and took three weeks to complete, with each competitor taking 50 tries at the hoop.

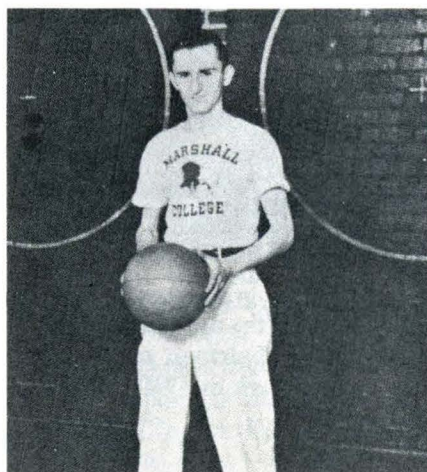
In his final contest, Brosius defeated the legendary Jule Rivlin, whom the late Coach Cam Henderson described as "the greatest basketball player" he had ever coached at Marshall College. Rivlin succeeded Henderson as Marshall's head basketball coach in 1955 and remained through 1963.

Brosius, a retired Braxton County educator, coach and insurance agent, sank 187 of 200 shots over the four-year period.

The win over Rivlin, a friend, classmate and All-American basketball player at Marshall, was particularly memorable.

Rivlin shot first and sank 48 of 50 tries, followed immediately by Brosius who sank 49 of 50 to become the school champion.

In the first three years Brosius competed, the contest was closed to varsity basketball players. Brosius asked intramural director Otto "Swede" Gullickson to allow members



At five-foot-five and 120 pounds, Roy Brosius, shown here in 1940, was too small to play varsity basketball at Marshall.

of the varsity to compete. Rivlin, captain of the team, was named to represent the varsity.

In the "Intramurals" section of the campus yearbook, *The Chief Justice*, in 1940, is this description of Brosius's feat: "Sutton's pride, Roy Brosius, makes the big fellows look sick with 187 good ones of 200 tries in 'Swede's' foul-shooting contest...the record made in a four-year span and the 'Sheriff' won the crown each time...never had to take it off, in fact..."

Brosius's college nickname was "Sheriff" because his father, Jake Brosius, was Braxton County Sheriff at the time.

The foul-shooting contests were started by Gullickson, himself a Marshall legend, in 1937. At that time, Marshall had an enrollment of 2,019 students and more than 600 boys participated. Intramural competition was definitely in vogue. The 1940 *Chief Justice* reported participation in the 31 intramural activities to be "well over 90 percent."

Since his victory, Brosius and Rivlin, who lives in California, have met occasionally, generally at Marshall alumni gatherings.

Brosius was a starter for Sutton High School during the 1934-35 season and had a special talent for shooting free throws, but the foul-shooting titles at Marshall did not simply fall into his lap. Before the first competition, Brosius, who represented Alpha Theta Chi fraternity, would go to the gym every day, check out a basketball, and practice approximately two hours.

Much of his practice time before the first contest was spent adjusting to a new overhand style of shooting he had adopted in consultation with Frederick A. "Doc" Fitch Jr., a kinesiology professor.

Coach Henderson had the varsity members shooting underhand fouls, Brosius said. "He believed shooting underhand fouls was easier because your arms were tired from shooting set shots from the floor. I believed your muscles would already be warmed up."

Eventually Brosius won out. After seeing Brosius's prowess, Henderson began letting his players shoot overhand set shots from the line. The one-hand push shot came became popular later in the decade.

After winning the first year, Brosius was so determined to win the remaining three years of his stay at Marshall that he continued to practice.

Gullickson was sufficiently impressed by Brosius's feat that he had a special plaque made covering all four years of titles. He had won plaques for the individual competitions.

For his own part, Brosius was proud of the accomplishment but more or less forgot about it over the years.

"I am surprised that after 50 years someone would ask about it," he said. "I am sure the information has never been published in detail in the press, and I never expected it to be." As far as he knows, his record still stands.

Brosius was basketball coach at

Skip Johnson retired in August 1988 as outdoor and environmental editor of The Charleston (W.Va.) Gazette. He continues to write three outdoor columns a week.

The Sutton High player who won the weekly foul-shooting contest had an option: take the money Brosius placed in the center-court circle or compete against the coach for a silver dollar. Brosius never lost his silver dollar.

Sutton High School from 1941 to 1946 and again in the 1948-49 season, and was the first athletic director at the consolidated Braxton High School from 1969 to 1973. He later moved to the Board of Education as director of pupil personnel and purchasing director.

While coaching at Sutton High, the center on one of Brosius's teams asked Brosius to shoot some fouls one day after practice. "Make as many as you can, Coach, without missing," the center said. Brosius made 68 straight before missing.

Brosius always had his teams practice foul-shooting. Usually on Thursdays after practices he would have a foul-shooting contest. He would empty his pockets of change, or place a dollar bill in the center circle of the court, and the winner got the money. "In those days," Brosius said, "a dollar would get the player and perhaps one or two other people into a movie."

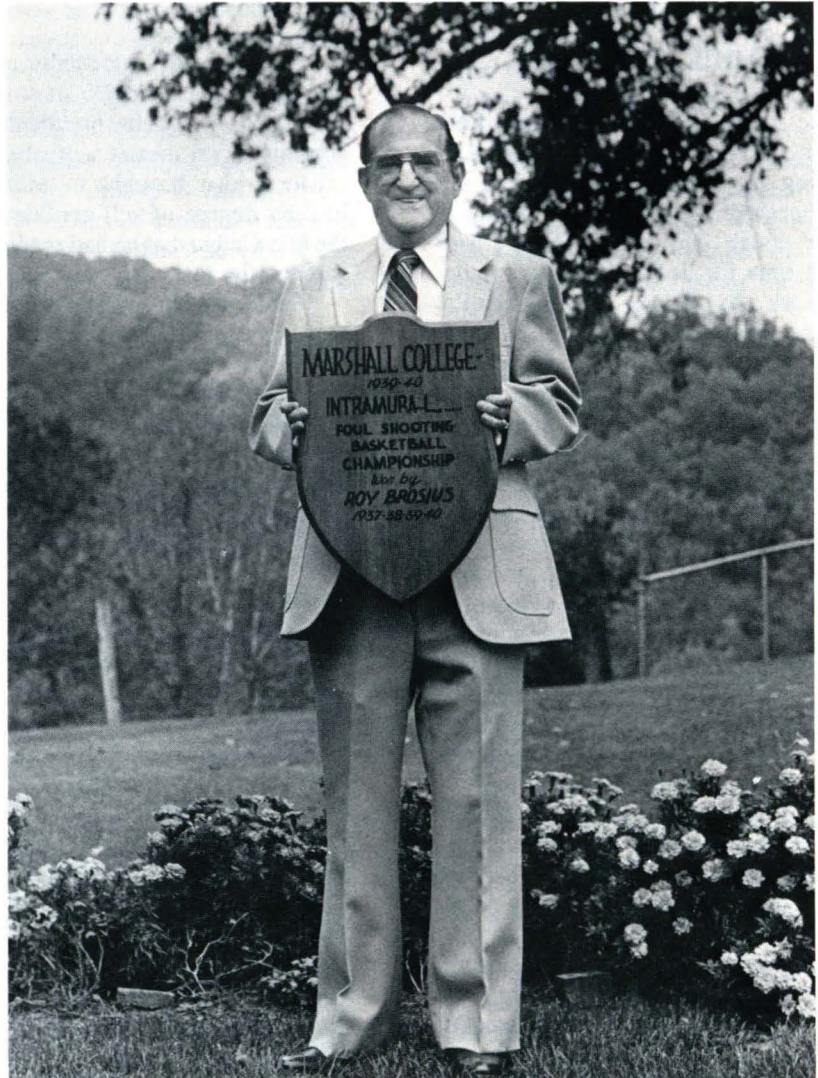
During the 1944-45 season, Brosius carried a silver dollar in his pocket. The winner of the foul-shooting contests could take the money in the center circle or compete against the coach for the silver dollar.

"At first," Brosius said, "the players would try to win the silver dollar, but later they began to take the money in the circle. I never did have to give that silver dollar up."

From 1950 to 1984 Brosius was a part-time, and eventually, a full-time State Farm Insurance Co. agent. He retired from State Farm, his final employment, in 1984.

Brosius, now 70, is married to the former Martha Morrison of Sutton. They have one son, Dr. David Brosius, who graduated from Marshall's School of Medicine in 1983 and is emergency room director at Braxton Memorial Hospital.

One thing that has not dimmed over the years is Brosius's affection for Marshall. "It was not only sports that I enjoyed there," he said, "but simply the school itself, the association with so many nice people and the many friends I made."



Roy Brosius of Sutton, W.Va., displays the plaque he won for being Marshall's intramural foul shooting champion, 1937-40.

*Photo by Greg Stone
The Charleston Gazette Metro North*

Into the black...

Lee Moon uses cost-saving measures, better communication to strengthen Marshall's Athletic Department budget

By **MICKEY JOHNSON**

The gray walls in William Lee Moon's Henderson Center office are lacking adornment except for an architect's drawing that hangs above a silver couch. He says he hasn't had much time for decorating since going to work last winter as Marshall's athletic director.

He would find few who could say that the demands of the job have left him with idle time on his hands. Consider:

-- When the strapping Moon was hired on March 1, 1988, he faced a projected deficit in the Athletic Department of nearly \$600,000 for fiscal year 1987-88. Overly optimistic income projections, a Board of Regents-mandated salary increase, an increase in student tuition which also affected "scholarship" athletes, a \$50 per student surcharge and an increase in insurance rates all contributed to the Athletic Department's financial problems.

-- The department, with an annual budget of more than \$3 million, was conducting its financial affairs more in the manner of a corner grocery store than a major college program.

But, despite the challenges of closing the gap of the financial chasm and bringing order to the department's finances, Moon, the fourth candidate to interview for the job, slipped on the traditional green blazer after Marshall President Dale F. Nitzschke introduced him to a crowd of about 50 people in the Shawkey Room of Memorial Student Center.

"I'm excited and extremely proud to have the opportunity to take over the reins of athletic director at Marshall University," the 41-year-old former Kansas State University associate athletic director said at his hiring.

"Dr. Nitzschke made me totally aware of the problems that are ahead.

But, to have the opportunity to know what you're facing and to know that you have the support of the president and the administration means a great deal."

Moon also brought to Marshall a healthy degree of self-confidence and the knowledge that he had readied himself for the task.

"Some problems were easier to solve than others," Moon said recently. "The ones I knew about were solvable by me. I had the confidence in my abilities and the preparation my background gave me to move into this kind of job."

The Roanoke, Va., native began a lifelong association with athletics more than 20 years ago as a football lineman at William Fleming High School in his hometown. He played another year of prep football at Frederick Military Academy across the state in Portsmouth. Moon earned two varsity letters in his favorite sport at Virginia Military Institute where he received his undergraduate degree in history in 1970.

Moon kicked off his career by coaching at Staunton (Va.) Military Academy, where he was responsible for the line from 1970 to 1972. He wasn't quite finished, however, with his own playing career. During the 1971 season, he played center for the Roanoke Buckskins.

While pursuing his master's degree in counseling education at the University of Virginia from 1972 to 1973, he was a graduate assistant coach. After earning his master's, he moved to Duke University where he served as junior varsity coach and assistant varsity coach from 1973 to 1975.

Moon began building the foundation for a future in athletic administration when he returned to the Cavaliers and Charlottesville in 1976. While working as an assistant coach from 1976 to 1981, he also was responsible for the football budget. Moon moved south again, this time heading to Mississippi State University as an assistant coach and



Lee Moon accepts the mantle of his new position as Marshall athletic director -- a green blazer presented by Alumni Affairs Director Linda Holmes. President Dale F. Nitzschke assists Moon in the changing of the colors during a March 1, 1988, news conference.

Photo by Rick Hays

Mickey Johnson is sports editor of The Herald-Dispatch in Huntington. He received his A.B. degree in journalism from Marshall in 1982.

'I want to be operating in the black by the end of the current fiscal year We're going to work for first-class programs in a no-frills manner. We'll be frugal with our money.'

-- Lee Moon

administrator in charge of the school's football camp from 1982 to 1984.

He moved into full-time administration in 1985 when he became assistant athletic director for operations at Kansas State. Two games into the 1985 football season he was named interim head coach while retaining his other responsibilities. After the Wildcats tapped former Marshall football coach Stan Parrish to take over the program in 1986, Moon resumed full-time duties as assistant athletic director and was promoted to associate athletic director that year.

Moon, whose voice sounds like that of the late western movie actor Andy Devine, said the advantages of coming to Marshall outweighed the disadvantages.

"I thought it was a really good opportunity. The success of the football and basketball programs was such that it made Marshall a very attractive place. It's hard to find athletic directors' jobs that have successful programs, and that includes the minor sports, like the ones here."

To bring the deficit back to manageable proportions, Moon made decisions that were perceived by some as harsh. Several staff members were laid off or fired, other positions were consolidated, and some salaries were reduced. The plug was pulled on the swimming program. Operating expenses and team travel costs were cut and better accountability for tickets was implemented. The result: a reduction of the deficit from \$586,000 last March to \$183,455 at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Wiping out the deficit is a proposition to which Moon is committed. "I want to be operating in the black by the end of the current fiscal year," he said.

Spend some time with the gregarious administrator and it's easy to become convinced that he can achieve his goal -- in spite of the obstacles that have to be overcome.

"They've lived with it," Moon said of his staff and its response to his moves. "It was a matter of putting things on a more businesslike footing."

One of the most important parts of

Moon's efforts to cut the deficit was accounting for tickets and cutting back complimentary dispensing of them. That and bringing on board H. Keener Fry Jr., a certified public accountant with a "Big 8" public accounting firm in Washington, D.C., as business manager for the Athletic Department. Fry had been a financial consulting manager with the firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. since 1981, and also has a strong background in athletics.

"The hiring of Keener was the most



Two games into the 1985 football season, Lee Moon, then assistant athletic director for operations at Kansas State University, took on additional duties as interim head coach.

critical part of the whole process," said Moon, who is quick to credit his staff for the strides the department has made. "He's responsible for many of the things we've been able to get done. It all starts with Keener and his knowledge of business practices and computerization."

Fry and Moon have overseen the installation of a Paciolan computer, an advanced bookkeeping system that is used by about 40 major universities across the country. The system now allows the Marshall Athletic Department to account for its financial standing on a daily basis.

"Before, it was weeks before we

could reconcile receipts and ticket sales," Moon said. "Now, we can do it the day of the game." The system also permits Marshall to print its own tickets, again enhancing accountability.

"Scaling down the deficit was a result of cost-saving measures," Moon said. "We froze the budget and went to judicious spending practices. We simply cut back on spending, reduced staff and staff salaries. Eliminating the swimming program also saved us about \$42,000. We're not giving away revenue." As a result of consolidating positions, staff was reduced the equivalent of nine full-time people, saving more than \$100,000.

Better communication within the department has had a role in bringing down the deficit, Moon said. "We meet periodically with the coaches on the budget. The coaches know where their budgets stand. We're going to work for first-class programs in a no-frills manner. We'll be frugal with our money. The coaches understand this and they're all cooperating."

The attitude of the staff members, several of them hired over the summer, has contributed to making Moon's job easier. In addition to Fry, Moon hired Jack Daniels as associate athletic director, overseeing football and basketball operations; Mitch Bowers as ticket manager; Gary Richter as sports information director, and Rodney Lockett as assistant sports information director.

"Their enthusiasm and eagerness to get the job done has perpetuated their attitudes," Moon said. "Enthusiasm is caught not taught. Keener is a rabbit and the rest of the staff moves a mile a minute. Sure, we've got some problems, but we can solve those problems and solve them together."

"I feel good about the people I've hired. Before, Scooter (Big Green executive director Dick Shreve) was tied up in the day-to-day operation. Adding these people has freed him up to work with the Big Green exclusively. And contributions will reflect that down the road."

Moon spent a good deal of the
(continued on next page)

summer attending fund-raising activities across West Virginia with Shreve and getting to know Marshall's supporters. "I felt really good about the people I met when I got here and that hasn't changed. They've accepted me for who I am and what I am.

"I think we have something here that everybody else in the Southern Conference is jealous of -- fan support. Our rivals in the league are jealous of our fans. They'd like to have the same kind of bleed-green fans that we have here at Marshall."

The one allowance to office decor that Moon has granted himself is the architectural drawing over the couch. It is a rendering of the proposed football stadium that was the local focus of the controversial November gubernatorial race. In Moon's mind, there is no question that the stadium, which calls for 30,000 seats, should be built.

"The next key is the stadium," he said. "You get that and move on to the next plateau. Once it is a reality, donor levels will increase dramatically. The annual Big Green donations will go over a million dollars. I really believe that.

"And, obviously, if you can get 30,000 people in there at \$10 a pop, you can generate a lot of money."

But, does reaching the next plateau mean ending Marshall's relationship with the Southern Conference and moving from Division I-AA to Division I-A?

"I think we'll take a look at it five years down the road," said Moon, who prefers to be called "Coach," rather than Lee.

"By 1993 we will have played North Carolina State and North Carolina and know whether we're ready for that kind of competition.

"That's why I believe that the strengthening of our football and basketball schedules will benefit us. It helps recruiting by selling the Southern Conference and non-conference schedule. It also will show our strength relative to other programs and boost revenue with higher guarantees."

One guarantee Moon makes is that his wife, Carol, and sons, William Lee Jr., 11, and Brian Bishop, 8, are happy with Huntington. They are waiting to move into a home they are having built in Stamford Park in the city's southeast hills.

"I drove through Huntington in December (1987) when I was thinking about applying for the job and showed the town to my family. They liked it and

were excited about moving back to this part of the country. (Carol also is a Roanoke native.) We've found it a good place to raise kids.

"I overheard my older son tell my wife the other day that he had made

more friends here in six months that he had in three years in Kansas. It made me feel pretty good about the choice we made. It's a great setting for us."

So far, it's been an arrangement that's also set well with Marshall.

Tougher schedule ahead

Strengthening the Thundering Herd's football and basketball schedules has been one of Lee Moon's priorities since becoming Marshall's athletic director on March 1, 1988.

In July, Moon announced that Marshall's football team has been scheduled to play North Carolina State University in a three-game away series beginning in 1991. The Herd will play the Wolfpack at

Carter-Finley Stadium in Raleigh on Oct. 19, 1991; Sept. 11, 1993, and Sept. 16, 1995.

Moon earlier announced that Marshall will play the University of North Carolina on Oct. 2, 1993. He previously signed contracts with Atlantic Coast Conference member University of Virginia to play three basketball games beginning Nov. 24, 1989.



Paperwork is a daily responsibility for Lee Moon as athletic director.

Photo by Frank Altizer of the Herald-Dispatch

Annual Fund Drive

1988-89

By **CAROLYN HUNTER**

Assistant Vice President,
Institutional Advancement

Student scholarships and loans, research projects, faculty and student development, and leadership seminars -- these are just a few of the wonderful and important uses of Annual Fund Drive contributions.

Our annual giving program, which runs from July 1 through June 30 each year, helps Marshall University to provide a wide range of educational and cultural opportunities for students of all ages.

I am the newest member of the Institutional Advancement team and am excited about my responsibility to "sell" the Annual Fund Drive to as many Marshall supporters, and potential supporters, as possible.

As a two-time Marshall graduate (A.B. '68, M.A. '72) and a member of the Marshall faculty since 1972, I have seen how vital annual contributions are to Marshall and to the success of its students.

This is a terrific job for me because I get to tell the "Marshall story" over and over again, both on a professional and a personal level.

Marshall University's prestige and student enrollment continue to grow. Unfortunately, state appropriations cannot keep



Hunter

pace. To maintain academic quality, Marshall needs support through the Annual Fund Drive. Past support has made a difference; future support is critical.

Marshall supporters will have a number of opportunities to give this year. Our 1988-89 fund appeal will involve:

*Direct mail.

*Class agent involvement. This year, former student body presidents will appeal to their classes by mail and personal follow-up.

*A telephone campaign to be conducted by students, faculty and alumni in March and April.

*Telephone and personal solicitation by regional alumni groups.

We hope we will be able to increase our annual fund participation this year by about 20 percent.

	1987-88	1988-89 Goal
Amount	\$220,000	\$265,000
Number of contributors	2,800	3,300
Average gift	\$78.00	\$80.00

Remember, the 1988-89 Annual Fund will end June 30, 1989.

If you have not contributed to the Annual Fund Drive, I invite you to join all of us who continue in our support for Marshall University. Our investment assures a quality education for students now and in the future.

For your convenience, we have provided the coupon below.

The Marshall University Foundation, Inc. Annual Fund Drive 1988-89

To make your gift, complete the information below.

Double your contribution through a matching gift . . . more than 1,000 companies participate in a matching gift program to higher education. If yours does, please enclose the necessary forms and double/triple your gift.

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Services provided through Annual Fund benefit students, faculty, administrators

Don't take my word on the importance of contributions to the Annual Fund. Read how students, faculty and administrators feel about the services provided through Annual Fund gifts:

Barbara Hutchison, Huntington sophomore, computer technology

As a non-traditional student who is a single parent working five nights a week, I would not be in school without this scholarship. I was delighted when I heard I got the scholarship -- I really felt special. The worth of this scholarship for me is far more than its actual dollar value; the benefits from this opportunity are immeasurable. Not only am I better off financially, but my children and I are better off emotionally as well. My education has had such a positive impact. I am more self-confident and much stronger. I know once I get my two-year degree I'll continue and get my four-year degree, too. I want the supporters of Marshall University to know how important their donations are. The benefits of their giving last a lifetime.

Jeffrey McCloud, Lavalette freshman, pre-pharmacy

For me, receiving a scholarship is a reward for all the hard work I did in public school. My scholarship has taken so much financial pressure off my parents.

Lisa Weber, Berkeley Springs sophomore, pre-med

I wouldn't be here without the scholarship. I am a first generation college student. The cost of sending my sister and me to college would have been too much for my parents. My scholarship has given me this opportunity. It means so much to me.

Edmond N. Mullins, Hurricane junior, mathematics

My scholarship has enabled me to concentrate totally on my studies in mathematics.

Dr. E. Bowie Kahle, professor of biological sciences

The Annual Fund made it possible to purchase hardware and software to establish a microcomputer-based teaching lab. The lab introduces students to state-of-the-art means for making physiological measurements. The students are able to see how the computer as a tool can help them in carrying out certain experiments. They see that the computer isn't just for the business world. They learn applications they will use in their jobs and research.

Dr. James Harless, director of admissions

The Annual Fund allowed Marshall University to host the National Merit Students open house. This past fall, over 900 outstanding students were on campus. I expect 60 percent of these will enroll in Marshall. This is a great return on the recruitment dollar.

Dr. Betty Joan Jarrell, director of the Division of Business Technology

I was able to provide an in-service program for part-time faculty on computer application in their business courses. As a result of the in-service training, microcomputer use has been integrated into most of these classes. Annual funds made this project possible.

Dr. Carl S. Johnson, director of the Microcomputer Lab in the Division of Teacher Education

Our pre-service teachers would not have the hands-on computer training they now have without the four grants we received from the Foundation (through Annual Fund gifts). New standards will mandate computers in all classrooms, kindergarten-12. Pre-service teachers learn the effective classroom use of microcomputers in this lab. We are even increasing the amount of time our College of Education students must spend in learning computer applications. We wouldn't have a quality program without the lab.

Dr. Nell Bailey, vice president and dean for student affairs

Leadership development is a top priority of the Division of Student Affairs. We are grateful for the grant from The Marshall University Foundation which made it possible to reward student leaders for their service.



The Marshall University Chamber Choir's concert tour of Poland and Austria, Dec. 27, 1988-Jan. 9, 1989 was, in large part, possible through a Marshall University Foundation Greatest Needs grant, according to Dr. Joseph E. Line, director of choirs. "This opportunity has helped these 24 student singers and future teachers develop a view of today's world that looks beyond West Virginia's borders to a larger global community," Line said.

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